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facility in correlating what he sees with the problems of world politics. The households of English officials in India, quick climatic changes, class hatreds and a host of present day impressions are followed by a brief review of India under the Great Mogul and the transfer of control to "John Company." Incidentally the usual criticism is made of the English administration—it is unsympathetic and slow to move. The next third of the book is given to light but interesting chapters of comment on the daily life of the westerner in the far east, the foibles of the native princes, who are cleverly pictured as counterparts of our own over-rich, the street life of Calcutta and a good popular discussion—the best chapter in the book—showing the part played in the east by the Chinese who have left China.

Japan, Korea, and Manchuria are given only a hundred pages all told and little is added to what has been told by many writers before. The conclusion brings us round again to the author's main contention: our relations with foreign countries are changing. This is true of the east as well as of the west. Heretofore we have been free to act as we pleased with eastern peoples. Hereafter we must find them worthy competitors in commerce always and possibly in war.

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**De Quiros, C. B.** *Modern Theories of Criminality.* Pp. xxvii, 249. Price, \$4.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

This volume appears first in the list of books selected for translation and publication by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. It was written by Señor de Quiros in 1898 and revised ten years later. The translation is made from the edition of 1908.

The title, *Modern Theories of Criminality*, does not describe accurately the contents of the work since a third of the volume is devoted to criminal law and penitentiary science.

As to origins, the author finds that the real forces which have transformed the pseudo-sciences of physiognomy and phrenology into criminology have been psychiatry and statistics. Even without the "great innovators" Lombroso, Ferri, and Garofolo, these methods of research would have produced ultimately a scientific criminology.

The volume is divided into three chapters, better called parts. The first of these is devoted to the origins and development of criminology. The leading theories treated are: I. Anthropological: (1) Atavistic Theories, (2) Theories of Degeneration, (3) Pathologic Theories. II. Sociologic Theories: (1) Anthropol-Sociologic, (2) Social Theories, (3) Socialistic Theories. The statement of the various theories is somewhat fragmentary and in the effort to trace back all theories to their original authors the clearness of restatement by later students has largely been sacrificed.

In Part II, the origins, tendencies and applications of criminal law and penitentiary science are discussed. In this field three distinct tendencies are traced, (1) The Traditional, opposing crime only by means of punishment,

(2) The Reformistic, where a "double-entry" penology is planned, advocating the traditional penal measures, only with a repressive aim, and urging preventive measures in accordance with the teachings of modern criminology, and (3) The Radical where the preventive side only is developed. Responsibility and delinquency are elaborately treated.

Part III returns to the field of Criminology and deals with the Scientific Investigation of Crime and methods of identifying criminals as Anthropometry, Dactyloscopy, the Word Portrait, etc.

The author has given us a source book of European Criminology with special application to Spain and Spanish-America. At the absence of American names in the list of contributors to the science of Criminology we have no reason to complain but scant justice seems to have been done to American scholarship in the field of penology.

The volume enriches our literature of criminology and all criminalists owe a debt of gratitude to the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology for making the work accessible to exclusively English readers.

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*Documentary History of American Industrial Society.* Edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner and John B. Andrews. Prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Volumes VII, VIII, IX and X. Pp. 1458. Price, complete set, \$50. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1910 and 1911.

The first six volumes of the "Documentary History of American Industrial Society" were reviewed at length in the September, 1910, issue of THE ANNALS. The scope of the entire work was described and an account was given of the origin of the History and of the manner in which it had been prepared. It will accordingly be possible to make this notice of the last four volumes comparatively brief.

Volumes VII and VIII contain documents for the period 1840 to 1860. These two volumes are prefaced by an introduction twenty-six pages in length, written by Professor Commons. This introductory paper is a reprint of Professor Commons' article on "Horace Greeley and the Working Class Origins of the Republican Party," previously published in the "Political Science Quarterly" (Vol. XXIV). It is somewhat difficult to believe that the history of the labor movement from 1840 to 1860 centered so largely about the person and activity of Horace Greeley as Professor Commons' introduction would indicate. One cannot avoid the suspicion that the author became so interested in Horace Greeley's work as to have acquired a somewhat faulty perspective of the events of the twenty-year period. However this may be, Professor Commons' analysis of Horace Greeley's influence and of the economic phases of the political events of the twenty years following 1840 is admirably presented.